

POLITICAL.

Points of Interest to Voters About the November Election.

FOR W. M. JUSTICE,

Editor Big Sandy News.
Louis, Ky.

I see in the columns of your paper the name of a man who is one of the nominees for County Judge, I feel proud to say to the voters of Lawrence county that I have been acquainted with this man since he was a boy, and know the adverse circumstances under which he labored to make the success that he has made. He, in the language of some distinguished writer, began his career at the bottom of the ladder and by his honesty, and good judgment, has achieved what he is today. I know him as a business man, as a neighbor and as a judge of the proud city of Louisville, once my home, of which I am yet proud. I have sat in his courts and have noticed his impartial rulings and the good and just, fair and impartial judgments rendered by him. This makes him a noble timber for a Judge of your county. The man who makes a success for himself, is the kind of a man that can make a success for the public, and feeling that the good voters of Lawrence county know of this man and his standing as a moral, a Sunday school and church going man, and his business qualification, that there is no doubt but what you will cast your vote at the coming election Nov. 4, 1913 for him and that you will ever be proud.

The name I refer to is W. M. Justice, one among the best citizens of Lawrence county.

BEN CASSADY.

JOHN McDYER,

"The Good Roads Candidate" for Representative, stands for the following:

1. He favors the repeal of the law whereby men are warned out to work six days on the public roads.

2. He is opposed to a further increase of a county levy.

From the year 1812 to 1850 a tax was collected from the whole State and the money spent on so called state roads in the rich "Blue Grass" counties of Kentucky.

The records in the State Auditor's office show there was collected and spent in this way over \$10,000,000 besides the stocks taken in certain turnpikes, which was afterwards given to these same counties in which these roads were located.

3. He favors the return of this money to our mountain counties by a State aid plan.

By this State aid plan, Lawrence county would pay in about \$1300.00 and receive in round numbers \$10,000.00, Boyd county would pay in about \$4,000.00 and receive \$12,000.00. These sums added to the present county levy for road purposes, would give Lawrence county \$18,000.00 and to Boyd county \$47,000.00, these sums, supplemented by like amount from the appropriation of \$25,000,000.00 by our National

Government and we have for Lawrence county \$36,000.00 and for Boyd county \$95,000.00 quite a nice road fund compared with what we have been having.

Some will say: The National Government is not in the road business, but she is. The counties of Mason, Fleming, Bath and Montgomery are building county roads at this moment under this very plan, save the State Aid plan as mentioned above.

Now my friends, if, on the 4th day of November, when you go to the polls, you will brush aside the political mist that blinds the better judgment and common reason of many a good man and place your X in the square behind the name of JOHN McDYER, the only candidate who publicly makes a declaration for Good Road laws, you shall soon realize all the blessings enjoyed by those living in a community blessed by Good Roads.

SOLID FOR THE PARTY.

I wish to inform my friends over the county that I am for the nominees of the Democratic party in every particular. It has come to me that some one is of the opinion that I had feelings against William Justice, nominee for County Judge, but I am ready to ride my horse over this county for the entire party nominees, and proclaim from the house tops my full support of Mr. Justice, who is a qualified self made man for the judgeship.

JNO. HUGHES, Osie, Ky.

TO THE VOTERS OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

As the election is drawing near, let us get wrapped up in the spirit of co-operation, for it is as old as the human race. Back in the realms of the far distant past, as far as the historian and scientist have penetrated, there is ample evidence of the beginning of co-operative or mutual thought among the prehistoric tribes, and in all species of animal or plant life, those divisions or branches have survived and progressed where the largest amount of co-operation has been in evidence.

In the history of human endeavor or the idea of co-operation has suggested itself in proportion to and on account of the evils and hardships the individual was subjected to, and when these evils became general in their application, the method of co-operatively combatting or overcoming the social evil automatically suggested itself. So the loveliest of the ancient lowly conceived the idea, a bit at a time of the necessity of co-operation or unity of action. It is this spirit boys that has blazed the way for everything that has ever been inaugurated that made for greater liberty and greater comfort for mankind.

Now, to my defeated opponents let us get together for good and march right upon the firing line and stay there shoulder to shoulder until the Rev. M. A. Hay carries the Democratic flag to victory for four years. We read of the seven great wonders of the world, let us show to the people of Lawrence county there are seven little wonders in old Lawrence county.

No doubt all have read the lesson about the Seven Sticks, easy to break one but very hard to break the whole seven. Boys, as we are odd in number let us get together and organize ourselves into a campaign committee and work for the good of our party.

Victory seems in our grasp, but over confidence has lead to defeat and we don't want to repeat our action as on other occasions but be in the fight till the last minute and I am sure we shall carry this county the largest it has ever been carried.

With the best wishes for the Democratic party, I am,

yours truly,

JIM SPARKS.

STARTING THE DAIRY HERD.

In Kentucky many farmers are inquiring as to the advisability of replacing beef cattle with dairy cattle on the farm. To such inquiries we answer that where good markets for milk, butter, or cheese are available, and where one will go into the business with the determination to stick to it and master the many details, the farm income will be materially increased by the change.

To those who are just embarking in the business we would offer the following suggestions in the light of more than 20 years personal experience in practical dairy farming and from observations of the successes and failures of scores of dairymen in this and other states.

First, look well to your market. Your location will determine whether the product shall be milk, cream, butter or cheese, or whether retailed in a local market or shipped to a city dealer. If the farm is located several miles from a market or shipping point, butter, cream or cheese should prove most profitable, because of the lower cost of hauling the reduced bulk. Butter of a high quality is being produced on many farms in the state at present and such butter is in good demand at prices equal to or greater than creamery butter. Sweet milk and sweet cream usually afford better returns than butter and cheese, provided the dairy is close to a good retail market or to a railroad where quick shipment can be made to a good market.

Second, use care in selecting cows. The beginner should start with good common or grade cows which can usually be picked up in the neighborhood at prices ranging from \$50 to \$65.

Third, use care in selecting cows. The beginner should start with good common or grade cows which can usually be picked up in the neighborhood at prices ranging from \$50 to \$65. Mate these cows to a pure bred bull of one of the dairy breeds. The value of this bull depends upon whether his mother and his sire's mother were large milk and butter cows, also upon the dairy merit of the daughters of his sire and grand sire, and of his dam and grand dam; also of his sisters. Frequently bull calves of this description can be bought from breeders and dairymen at very reasonable figures.

The helper calves obtained by mating such a bull on good heavy milking cows of common breeding are almost certain to develop into high producing dairy cows. By continuing the use of good bulls from selected cows, improvement will be continuous and sure. A herd can thus be developed on the farm at a small cost.

Third, we wish to emphasize that for the beginner, pure-bred females are not necessary. Such high priced stock should not be used until one first learns to handle grade cows successfully, and is convinced that he has the capacity and aptitude to attain results in breeding, and has the ability of salesmanship, and a good demand for his pure-bred stock. Few men have the ability to make a financial success of breeding. One should not go into the business. One should grow into it.

While for the beginner pure-bred females are not necessary, the use of the pure-bred and well bred bull is absolutely necessary to attain best results.

Starting in the business with grade cows, a registered cow may be added from time to time as circumstances permit. These should be heavy producers and from good milking strains, otherwise they will give no better results than scrubs, in fact there are a great many scrubs and misfits among registered cattle. Avoid the use of such cows.

By pursuing the method outlined above, a herd of high producing registered dairy cattle may be assembled at a very moderate cost. Such is the method sanctioned by common sense and good business judgement. Hundreds of dairymen all over the country have followed it and have attained marked success.

W. D. NICHOLLS, Asst. Professor of Dairying.

A press telegram from Mayaville says the chestnut crop is almost a total failure. The abundance of "chestnuts" handed around every Sunday afternoon in the hotels by crowds waiting for "16 to run," throws doubt on the accuracy of this statement.

THE TARIFF AND THE COST OF LIVING.

"In its national platform the Democratic party declared, 'We charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws' and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced."

"In fulfillment of the pledge implied in this declaration the new tariff law includes the following provisions, calculated to have a favorable effect on the market basket of the ultimate consumer, otherwise the average man."

FREE-FOOD.

Sugar—after May 1, 1916.
*Wheat.
*Wheat flour.
Cattle.
Swine.
Bacon and hams.
Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork.

Eggs.
Herring, mackerel, halibut and salmon.
Milk and cream.
Oatmeal.
Potatoes.
Rye and rye flour.
Cornmeal.

Bread, biscuit and wafers.
*Except in the case of wheat and wheat flour imported from a country which imposes a duty on American wheat and flour.

Reductions in the rates on other articles, as follows:

Old Rate.	New Rate.
Butter 6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Rice 2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Beans 45c. bu.	25c. bu.
Honey 20c. gal.	10c. gal.
Peas 25c. bu.	10c. bu.
Onions 40c. bu.	20c. bu.
Cranberries 25 per cent.	10 per cent.
Evaporated fruits 2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Chocolate 21½ per cent.	8 per cent.
Vinegar 7½c. gal.	4c. gal.

Cost of Living.

CLOTHING.
Free wool.
Free flax.
Free boots and shoes.
Free leather.

The following reductions:

Old Rate.	New Rate.
Pct.	Pct.
Woolen cloths and knit fabrics 34	25
Woolen stockings 94	20
Flannels 93	25-30
Woolen dress goods 99	35
Ready-made woolen clothing 79	35
Woolen underwear 93	35
Cotton clothing 50	30
Cotton collars and cuffs 64	30
Cotton stockings 75	40
Cotton underwear 60	30
Trimmed hats 50	40
Linen handkerchiefs 55	40

SHELTER.

Free lumber.
Riven timber.
Sawed lumber.
Clapboard.
Laths, shingles.

The Income Tax.

NORMAL TAX.

Assessed upon the amount by which the net income of each citizen exceeds \$3,000, at the rate of 1

ADDITIONAL TAX.

Assessed upon the amount of the net income	Per cent.
Between \$20,000 and \$50,000, at the rate of 1	
Between \$50,000 and \$75,000, at the rate of 2	
Between \$75,000 and \$100,000 at the rate of 3	
Between \$100,000 and \$250,000, at the rate of 4	
Between \$250,000 and \$500,000, at the rate of 5	
Above \$500,000, at the rate 5	

THUS

A man with a net income of	No tax
\$2,500 will pay	
5,000 " "	\$20
10,000 " "	70
21,000 " "	190
60,000 " "	1,070
78,000 " "	1,640
200,000 " "	7,520
350,000 " "	16,020
650,000 " "	26,050

FURTHER EXEMPTIONS.

In the case of husband and wife living together, the amount exempted from their joint income is \$4,000

In the case of a parent, the amount exempted for each minor, not exceeding two is 500

NET INCOME is computed by making the following deductions: Expenses of carrying on business. Interest on indebtedness.

Taxes.
Business losses.
Worthless debts.
Allowance for wear and tear of property used in business.
Income upon which the tax has been paid "at the source."

Corporate dividends (these are now taxed and will be under the corporation tax law.)

Interest upon United States bonds. Salary of present President during present term.

Salaries of United States Judges now in office.

Salaries of officers of States or sub-divisions of States.

The Farmers' Free List.

Free Agricultural Implements.

Plows.

Harrowers.

Reapers.

Threshing Machine.

Wagons.

Carts.

Cotton Gins.

Free Cotton Bagging, Gunny Cloth, Burlap.

Free Hoop or Band Iron for Bailing Cotton.

Free Harness and Saddlery.

Free Nails and Spikes.

Free Horse-shoes and Horse-shoe Nails.

Free Barbed Wire.

Two Admirable Exclusions.

The importation of white phosphorous matches—whose manufacture is accompanied by the dreaded disease "phossy jaw"—is prohibited.

The importation of aligrettes, osprey plumes and the feathers, heads, wings and tails of wild birds is prohibited.

Curbing The Trusts.

"Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list."

"We charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws from trust and criminal conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until these criminal conspiracies (are) broken up."—(The Democratic National Platform.)

Free wool and greatly reduced rates on woolen goods under Schedule K—aimed at the "Woolen Trust."

Free steel rails, free iron ore and reduced rates on other steel products—aimed at the "Steel Trust."

Free cash registers, linotype and typesetting machines, sewing machines and typewriters—aimed at manufacturers who sell their product abroad at lower prices than at home.

Free shoe machinery—aimed at the "Shoe Machinery Trust."

The Family Cough Medicine.

In every home there should be a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, ready for immediate use when any member of the family contracts a cold or a cough. Prompt use will stop the spread of sickness. S. A. Stid, of Mason, Mich., writes: "My whole family depends upon Dr. King's New Discovery as the best cough and cold medicine in the world. Two 5c. bottles cured me of pneumonia." Thousands of other families have been equally benefited and depend entirely upon Dr. King's New Discovery to cure their coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. Every dose helps. Price 50c. and \$1.00. All druggists. M. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

INFIRMARY KEEPER.

At the recent term of the Fiscal Court Garfield Roberts was elected keeper of the Lawrence County Infirmary. His bid was one dollar and twenty-five cents per week for adults and sixty cents per week for all inmates under five years of age, all over that age being reckoned adults. He takes charge in March next.

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N. & W. Norfolk & Western

Effective May 25, 1913.

Lv. Fort Gay. (Central Time.)

1:12 a. m., Daily—For Kenova, Ironton, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati and Columbus. Connection via Chicago and St. Louis for the West and Northwest.

1:04 p. m., Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati and intermediate stations. Pullman Sleeper. Cafe Car to Columbus. Connects at Cincinnati and Columbus for points West.

Lv. 2:02 a. m., Daily—For Williamson, Welch, Bluefield, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Pullman Sleepers. Cafe Car.

2:00 p. m., Daily—For Williamson, Welch, Bluefield, Roanoke, Norfolk, Richmond, Pullman Sleeper to Norfolk. Cafe Car.

Train leaves Kenova 8:25 a. m., Daily for Williamson, via Wayne, and leaves Kenova for Portsmouth and local stations 5:47 p. m., Daily, and leaves Kenova 6:00 a. m., Daily for Columbus and local stations.

For full information apply to W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traff. Mgr. W. C. SAUNDERS, Genl. Pass. Agt. ROANOKE, VA.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Schedule subject to change without notice

Effective May 25, 1913.

Local trains leave Louisa, southbound, 7:50 a. m., week days, and 5:38 p. m., daily.

North bound, leave Louisa 9:23 a. m., daily, 4:02 p. m., week days. Arrive Ashland 10:45 a. m., daily; 5:30 p. m., week days.

To Lexington, Louisville and West. Leave Ashland 1:05 p. m., 4:35 a. m., daily. Local, week days to Lexington, 10:35 a. m.

To Cincinnati and West. Leave Catlettsburg, express, daily, 4:13 a. m., 6:12 a. m., 12:42 p. m., Locals 1:40 p. m., daily.

Leave Ashland, express, daily, 4:30 a. m., 6:23 a. m., 1:00 p. m., Locals 1:55 p. m., daily.

Eastbound, Main Line. Leave Ashland, express, daily, 3:50 p. m., 10:20 p. m., 12:50 a. m. Local, daily to Huntington, 12:46 p. m.; runs to Hinton week days.

S. J. JUSTICE, Agt., Louisa, Ky.

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